New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

RAYMOND, MARVIN & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

EXTENSION OF CREDIT ON RAILROAD IRON.

Passage of Mail Steamer Appropriation Bill.

VETO OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 17.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SHIELDS presented the instructions he had received from the Illinois Legislature to oppose the extension of payments to McCormick's and all other reaping machines.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition from the citizens of Philadelphia for accommodations for the United States Courts and Post-Office in that City.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a petition from the citizens of Philadelphia, requesting the locality, for the above Courts and Post-Office.

Mr. TOUCEY, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill to prohibit officers and others acting under authority of the United States.

Mr. STUART opposed the bill making appropriations for improvements of the harbors in the Northern Lakes.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain Revenue Cutters and purchase others.

SURVEYS' PROVIDING.

Mr. JOHNS, of Iowa, reported a bill allowing officers and soldiers of the Revolution whose pensions are less than one hundred dollars, to have that amount bestowed.

Mr. HAMLIN wished the bill to be laid over on Monday, in order to provide by amendment pensions for the widows of the deceased officers and soldiers.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Maine, presented a memorial from citizens of Worcester, Mass., against the admission of South Slave States; also, one from citizens of Philadelphia, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. JOHNS, of Texas, offered a resolution, which says that the power to regulate emigration never having been delegated to Congress, the Governments of those States entitled with an influx of foreigners possess the sole power to make laws regulating their admission or exclusion.

Mr. CASS, of Mich., gave notice that on Monday next he should take occasion of the events mentioned to bring forward a resolution, relative to the Treaty-making power to be pursued by the English Government, with reference to affairs upon this Continent.

The British Passport Bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. BORLAND, and postponed to Monday.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then taken up, but it was also postponed to Monday.

The bill authorizing the credit on railroad iron was then taken up.

Mr. BRODHEAD, of Pa., remarked that such a measure should be pressed at this time, and at this stage of the session. He denied the statements under which the measure was introduced, and appealed to the Senate to reject this bill, which he thought would constitute a further precedent to the great wrongs of bankruptcy.

Messrs. BRADBURY, HUNTER, CLAY, DAWSON, BAYARD, THOMPSON of Ky., and RUSK each put in the debate on subsidizing the corporations owning themselves of the three years' credit extended by the bill, are required to give good security to the Collector of the place of importation for the payment of the duties at maturity, whenever the solvency of the Companies is doubted by such Collector, and further requiring such Companies to avail themselves of the benefit of the act, to file an obligation to carry United States mails at prices established by the Government—two letters within the sum of $300 per mile. Agreed to—Yeas 32, Nays —, and during the further discussion of the bill as amended, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 17.

VETO OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation Bill. The amendment of Mr. CLAY, offered on Wednesday last, was adopted. Yeas, 104; Nays, 68.

At this point a message was received from the President of the United States, returning the House of his veto of the French Spoliation bill. It created some sensation.

Mr. OLD, of S. C., proposed that the message be read and printed, and considered on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HAVEN of N. Y., suggested Tuesday next.

Mr. HAVEN of N. Y., without making any disrespect to the President, inasmuch as time was precious, suggested that the reading of the message be dispensed with.

Boisterous cries followed—"No"—"Read"—Read," and great confusion.

Points of order were then raised, that the bill pending must be disposed of before the message could be acted on. This was negatived by

Another amendment was then adopted, appropriating for the usual service this year, the bill for that purpose having failed last session.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 98 against 92.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

The Speaker laid before the House a message, which occupied three-fourths of an hour in reading. The President in returning the French Spoliation bill, refers to his duties under the Constitution. It is not for a moment on him to sign a bill of a portion of expense, and there merely to authenticate the action of Congress, for in great measure an intelligent judgment or he falsifies to the great appeal to him. In the discharge of his official duty as to signing bills, he is not to perform a merely ministerial part, but is to act and decide, and are unwilling to his enlightened conviction of the rightfulness and unrighteousness of the proposed law. The Executive is responsible to all the whole people of the United States, the Chief of a Representative on the people of a State of Congress, and in many to many cases will not be well informed in the strictly judicial and unlimited power of rejecting legislation and calling for reconsideration of any measure except in obedience to requirements of duty. When, however, he entertains a decisive and final conviction, not merely of the unconstitutionality, but of the impropriety or injustice of any measure, of any measure, if he declines that he approves it, he is false to his oath, and he deliberately disregards his obligations. The President then quoted at, at the commencement, to action on measures also reported, that the welfare of the United States to satisfy these claims in the manner proposed by the present bill, were a debt on the justice of our country. If it be so, the Legislature on the public honor is aggravated by the non-payment due to

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

REPEALING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

PUNISHING KIDNAPPING.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

MORE HARBOR MASTERS.

The Records of the County Clerk's Office.

A WEEK'S PLAY-SPELL.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1855.

A routine day in the Senate, the main items of interest the passage of the bill to raise a Commission to examine the Harbor of New-York, and take such measures as may be necessary to prevent further encroachments thereon, and the presentation of a report from the Committee against the proposition.

THE CANAL GATES AT FERRIES.

The Standing Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the Senate bill regulating Ferry Companies and others conducting ferries from the City of New-York to Long Island, Staten Island and the State of New-Jersey, to provide life-saving gates at the ferry bridges, or at each end of each ferry boat—report:

That they have given the bill an examination, and heard the representations of parties in relation to it. They believe that, so far as placing gates upon steam ferry boats, any such gates would be incompatible with the convenient landing and departure of the vessels, and by placing them at the docks, it is more probable that accidents from the use of the gates and from crowding upon them, would be full as likely to occur as without them, where passengers are obliged to be careful for their own safety.

Various expedients have been tried to render the transit of passengers at these ferries more secure, and after all the experience which has been had, it is supposed that it is not practicable to make much improvement upon the present system; nevertheless the ferry companies express their entire willingness to take any course which would in fact be an improvement, as they have always given an interest in the subject as any other portion of the public.

Whilst it is taken into consideration that from an estimate of the number of passengers carried at the Long Island ferries alone, which was the past season about 20,000,000, with the loss of ten one single life and only some twenty or thirty injured by falling into the water and otherwise, it appears as though it is not possible to adopt any safer method of crossing; and in truth these ferry companies may well challenge comparison with any other mode of conveyance for safety or convenience.

The Committee have, therefore, concluded to report unfavorably to the passage of this bill, together with the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the further consideration of the bill requiring Ferry Companies to erect life saving gates, etc.

The report was received, laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE A MARKET PLACE.

Notice was given to the Senate by Mr. HASCOM that he intends to introduce a bill to incorporate "the Crystal Palace Market Association of the City of New-York."

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The remainder of the session was passed in Committee of the Whole, on the bill to provide for taking the census. After considerable discussion the amendment to give the appointment of Marshals to the Secretary of State was adopted, and the bill as amended reported to the Senate for passage.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

Of the New-York State Militia appears to be a divided body. I encounter much in that line—some threshed any ordinary admiration for roaring glasses and gold lace—never much fancied the pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war—and even such, some years ago, to be jovial over the carrying of a musket paraded like with, and, perhaps, and some gaudy coat—the drawing given to Union Park through a bottling sun or a drenching shower. In fact, since the last campaign in the Peninsular crusade, when Uncle Sam's blouse had to be mere duds, and fancy they had the valley of it I have given battle dresses and then and parades and uniform rather a wide berth. For these and sundry other reasons, I may not fully realize and clearly elucidate the ways and whereabouts of the very pretty fight now waging in the ranks of the "right arm of our country's defence," to wit, the First Division aforesaid. But I shall nevertheless make the effort and if court-martialed for cashiering, put in a general plea of non-compos-mentis, (using O'KEEFE's Latin, and he says it is the genuine article.)

By the present law each citizen of the City of New-York liable to do military duty has the privilege of avoiding the burden, by paying to the Collector of Taxes seventy-five cents per annum. The money received from these persons goes into the possession of the Division Board, composed of the Major General, the Brigadier Generals, the Colonels, the Lieutenant Colonels and the Majors commanding the Division. The fines collected from the members of the different companies are also passed into the custody and safe keeping of the same body. About this there appears to be no difference of opinion. They all agree as to the going in of the funds—they don't agree as to their coming out again. Each of the different regiments of the Division are entitled to an equal share of the money collected, to be expended in defraying the expenses of drill-rooms, armories, parades, &c. Under present rules, a captain of the company, or any other person incurring expenses to be paid from these funds, must first pay the bill out of his own pocket, present the certified vouchers to the Division Board for audit, and then draw the money upon the draft of the Major General. The captains and those who have these burdens to bear, say that the money paid to the Tax Collector should pass directly from that officer into the Regimental Treasury, where it would be under the control and at the disposal of those for whose benefit it was designed. They further hold that the expenses of the Division Board are burdensome and wasteful—that a near relative of the Major General to the Secretary of the Board—that there are but twelve meetings a year, and that the Secretary receives $30 per meeting, or $360 for services that would be well rewarded by the sum of $50 annually. They further complain that the control of the money about gives the Board an improper control of all things else pertaining to the Division, and that the said Board exercises arbitrary and unwarrantable powers. It is also said that the accountability for the funds is not as full as it should be, and they cannot assign a satisfactory reason for the small amount—about $6,000 per year—which is acknowledged as received. They prophesy that in a city of the size of New-York there should be more than 5,000 commissions, and consequently many money.

But after all, I take it the great complaint is that the Division exists only for the benefit of the Field officers: and worse—that from the Major General down to the Majors, with but few exceptions—there is none of that military talent and industry so essential to the welfare and efficiency of the Division. That the higher officers think and act as though all these companies, and regiments, and brigades, were made for the Major Generals and the Brigadier Generals, and the Colonels, and

NEW-YORK CITY.

SPIRITUALISM.

Great Assemblage of Believers at the Tabernacle

SERMONS OF REV. T. L. HARRIS,

Opposition of Rev. J. W. Edmonds and Miss N. F. Tuttle.

Rev. T. L. Harris, the spiritualistic preacher, who has been holding meetings in the Tabernacle, Sixth-ave. and Thirty-seventh-st., for the last two weeks, preached yesterday afternoon and evening to large audiences. The afternoon meeting was held in the lecture-room, and the evening meeting in the auditorium. Mr. Harris's subject was "The Spiritual Body." He said that the spiritual body was the body of the resurrection. It was the body that was raised from the dead. It was the body that was changed from the natural to the spiritual. The natural body was the body that was born of the flesh, and the spiritual body was the body that was born of the spirit

New-York Daily Times

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1855.

☞ Benjamin Dawson is an agent for the DAILY TIMES in Shinnecock. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month. All application to him.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters pertaining to stocks, facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us for publication.

Letters from correspondents containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Proceedings in Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; News items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Contempt of Court.

Some time last week a paragraph was published in the City column of the TIMES, stating substantially that upon opening the Marine Court neither of the Justices was present,—that one of them was sent for and came,—that no cause was ready for trial,—that one witness was called for in one case but was not present, and that the Court thereupon adjourned. The paragraph came into the office from our regular reporter, and was published because it was supposed to be true. There was nothing in it which any man of common sense could torture into a malicious attack upon anybody—least of all upon any of the Justices of the Court itself. Of course there are men in every community who are absurdly sensitive to every mention of their names that is not highly complimentary;—but even such men, in such cases, usually complain to the Editor of a public journal of any paragraph which they deem unjust. In every instance where such complaint has been made to the Editor of the TIMES, it has been followed by a prompt inquiry, and by ample redress whenever such redress was due. And no one who knows the paper, doubts that such would be the case at all times and under all circumstances.

Mr. FRANCIS B. MCCARTHY, who happens to be one of the Justices of this Court, has seen fit to take a different course. He denounces the paragraph as "maliciously untrue."—and *as the statute gives every Court of record* the right to punish with fine or imprisonment every false and grossly inaccurate report of its proceedings, as a contempt, Mr. Justice MCCARTHY invokes the aid of this statute and summons the publishers of the TIMES to answer accordingly. He is probably aware that the *Editor* of this paper is the party against whom such proceedings should be had,—inasmuch as it is upon him that the duty devolves of excluding from its columns everything that is justly obnoxious to the Judge's complaint; and although he is just now absent in the discharge of other duties, we can assure Justice MCCARTHY that we will promptly answer any summons that may be served upon him.

What Judge MCCARTHY's motive for this extraordinary proceeding may be we do not know, and have probably no right to inquire. He intimated on Saturday that his purpose was to "test the power of his Court." This may be a laudable object, and the result may be entirely satisfactory to the dignitary concerned. We feel bound, however, to suggest for his consideration whether he does not run some risk, by such a process, of incurring personally something of that contempt which he now suspects is felt for the office he happens to fill. The Judge expresses an earnest desire to know with whom the obnoxious paragraph originated. So far as the ends of justice, and the dignity of the Court are concerned, this is a matter of not the slightest consequence:—the responsibility of it rests on the Editor and Proprietors of the paper. But we assure the Judge that we are far more deeply interested than he can be in tracing any false and malicious statement that may find its way into our columns, to its source,—whether that source be within the office, or outside. If any such statement originates in the office, we assure the Judge and the public that a prompt and effectual remedy shall be applied:—and if it shall prove to have been foisted upon us by outside parties, to gratify private malice or serve any private purpose, we will expose such parties to the contempt they deserve.

We are glad to note the emphatic declaration of Justice MCCARTHY, that he will interfere with everything that may tend to bring the administration of justice in his Court into contempt. We believe we speak the sentiments of all who have had business in that Court, when we say that such "interference" has been needed for a long time past. Indeed, unless rumors from the State Capital are entirely unfounded, its necessity has been earnestly pressed, and deeply felt, there. If the Justice is inclined to make an earnest beginning, we think we can assure him of abundant and effective cooperation.

So far as the proceedings in this present case are concerned, we trust Justice MCCARTHY will pursue his purpose of "testing the power" of his Court to inflict punishment for such an offence as the TIMES has committed. Inasmuch as he has the power to judge of both the law and the facts,—to frame the indictment, decide the question of guilt or innocence, and to inflict the penalty, it is quite possible that the Editor and Proprietors of the TIMES may be fined and imprisoned for the paragraph which has so needlessly incurred his displeasure. Even in such an event we should easily console ourselves for the infliction, by the prospect that the legal proceedings which the case before its close would involve, would have the effect of defining the powers, and improving the character of the Court in which Justice MCCARTHY from time to time presides.

Cuba.

The [illegible] made by the Captain General were mostly—all correspondents agree—from among the first minds of the Cuban people—not omitting some Spaniards high in trust and office. Of the Cubans, some were men of great influence—large planters and wealthy. How is this? We have always been told by the enemies of Cuban independence that the only discontented men on the Island were adventurers,—men of no property or standing,—men who have nothing to be protected by law, and hence indifferent to the promotion of order,—loafers by nature, and fillibusters by practice. How is it then that the arrested are rich planters and merchants—men of means and influence? Either the Spanish rulers are most wickedly jealous and recklessly harsh with their friends, or the revolutionary sentiment is more deeply seated than has been allowed, and affects a class which we have always been assured were free from the first taint of dissatisfaction.

We have by the *Cahawba*, which arrived on Saturday, two days' later news from the Island—to Feb. 12. We give from the *Diario* of the 10th, Gen. CONCHA's proclamation respecting the conspiracy and the expected expedition from the United States; also from the *Gazette* a cluster of rumors that were frightening the Islanders out of their propriety. They evidently have picked up all the cock-and-bull stories that have floated about the States for some time past, and concentrated and "improved" them to their own alarm.

The old *Massachusetts* steamer story, the KINNEY Expedition to the Mosquito Coast, and sundry other affairs of like order, are recognizable in the list,—some that we know to have *some* truth about them, but others that have been proved baseless. All of these they fancy have but one real end—the overthrow of Spanish rule in Cuba. Against this man of straw the Captain General has drawn up his forces in array. No doubt they will defend the beautiful Island from any harm he can do at present.

The Merchants Denouncing Hamilton Fish.

We stepped in on Saturday afternoon to the Merchants' Exchange to hear what the Merchants had to say of the matters now under the consideration of Congress which affect their interests. We were a good deal surprised to hear just what they had to say—not of the subject, but of our distinguished fellow-citizen who represents, with Governor SEWARD, the people of the Empire State in the United States Senate. Mr. MORRIS H. GRINNELL pronounced Mr. FISH's behavior "the extreme of duplicity." He asked, "shall we not denounce that Senator!" &c. "Mr. FISH says there was a misunderstanding, but," he emphatically remarked, "*I say there was no misunderstanding at all.* Our meaning was distinctly understood." "Why had he not the manliness!" &c.

Mr. LIVINGSTON gave his hearers the liberty to judge for themselves whether Mr. FISH's conduct indicated simple unmanliness or wilful deceit.

This is very unexpected language for Senator FISH's constituency to hear of him from honorable men like Mr. GRINNELL and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

People will be sure that the cause is urgent that leads to such denunciation. The report of the meeting—*we publish it elsewhere this* morning—will explain what that cause is:—Mr. FISH has reported an Emigrant Passenger bill. The merchants were not suited with it, and secured the adoption by the Senate Committee of another. This one, they allege, Mr. FISH did not object to when they consulted him, but when Senator SEWARD reported it to the Senate, Senator BENJAMIN announced that Senator FISH had requested him to oppose any substitute for his (Senator FISH's) bill. We confess that Mr. GRINNELL's own statement of the case does not make plain the duplicity which he charges upon Senator FISH. The EX-Governor did not *object* indeed, but we have no indication that he assented. On the other hand, he told them that he did not believe their bill could be passed. When asked whence the opposition would come, he replied that it must take its chance amid a crowd of business. It may, indeed, have been more manly for Mr. FISH to have avowed his opposition, but from what we have seen and heard of our Senator, we suspect it is not his custom to *answer* questions before they are asked, and we do not learn that they ever asked him.

Readers will notice a very marked discrepancy between the language of the resolutions and of the speakers on that occasion. The "whereas" of the resolutions says that the merchants' bill "*contains no provision inconsistent with the bill on the subject as reported by Senator Fish himself.*"

But Mr. GRINNELL says in his speech: "*Mr. Fish's bill is in all respects a preposterous one. The ship-owners and merchants here took it up, and scarcely a clause in it met with their support.*" Mr. TILLESTON says of the bill reported by Senator FISH: "*It meets our entire disapprobation. The law he has originated is totally impracticable. One feature in it,*" he says, "*can only excite our mirth for its absurdity.*" Who drew the resolutions? And did the distinguished gentlemen who addressed the meeting speak by the card, *or in the excitement of the occasion did* they transcend the indignation that the promptors of the meeting had ordered? But the three gentlemen who *addressed* the meeting are the very ones who, with Mr. E. E. MORGAN, *called* the meeting. We may, perhaps, be permitted to inquire whether there is not as great a discrepancy between their words as drafters of the resolutions and as speakers, as between the "making no objection" of Senator FISH to the bill when met by gentlemen of the Committee and his request to Senator BENJAMIN to go for *his* bill alone?

But the bills do very essentially differ. Whether Mr. FISH's is impracticable or not it is not ours to say. But his was drawn [illegible] reference to the subsidies of humanity, and with special design to check the terrible mortality which has wasted human life on board our emigrant ships—wasted it so shamelessly that mild men asked intelligently in view of it whether shippers had hearts in their breasts, or did they, being human themselves, suspect that the poor Irish and Germans, who died like rotting sheep on the middle passage, were an inferior order of animals. On the other hand, the bill approved by the merchants was drawn at the Treasurer's office, to correct some very oppressive features of the existing law which have not until lately been enforced—drawn *with strict reference to the interests of commerce, and to favor emigration*, and only incidentally touching the points which so much demand legislation for humanity's sake. We repeat, we are not discussing the provisions or merits of the two bills, but simply pointing out the different objects had in view in drafting the two. The merchants are very savage upon HAMILTON FISH because his bill favors humanity at the expense of commerce. Who will denounce the authors and movers of the bill that favors commerce at the expense of humanity? Has the race as eloquent defenders as has money?

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—There was a crowded house on Saturday night to witness the performance of "Semiramide"—and in all main respects it was a delightful performance; worth a pilgrimage to enjoy. GRISI and MARIO as *Semiramis* and *Idreno* never sang more excellently, and certainly never on this side performed with greater animation. The last performances of these truly great *artistes* have been marked with care and effort, and have been properly appreciated by audiences who know when to be enthusiastic. We can now understand the delight of the London critics at the last performance in that capital. We may as well state in this place that there is a rumor extensively believed that these *artistes* will not leave America on Wednesday next.

The new prima donna, Signorina VESTVALI, made her first appearance in the excellent contralto *role* of *Arsace*. She is of majestic presence, pleasing features and sumptuous mould; calculated in every respect indeed to make a favorable impression on the audience—particularly the applauding part of it. Long familiarity with the footlights has imparted perfect ease to this lady's action, and the exigencies of the contralto voice have accustomed her also to the use of the unmentionables. She does not, in consequence, tread the stage with the ordinary mincing steps of the last best gift, but with a stride that a trooper might envy. Signorina VESTVALI possesses a pure contralto of good compass and cultivation; her executive power is great and moderately dramatic. A tendency to vocal vulgarities might be avoided—such as rolling out a note indefinitely, simply because it happens to be in her lowest register, thereby upsetting a phrase, &c. In her opening scene SIGNORINA VESTVALI entirely won the sympathies of the audience and preserved her advantage steadily to the duet *Giorno D'orrore* with which the opera terminated. As a duet the latter would have been better had there been more equality in the two voices,—not quite so much contralto, or a little more soprano. It was, however, rapturously encored. GRISI and VESTVALI were called before the curtain; a bouquet plunged on to the stage; VESTVALI presented it to GRISI; GRISI returned it to VESTVALI; VESTVALI implied that she really couldn't; GRISI implied that she positively must; audience applauding deliriously; solitary gentleman in private box looking as if he would, at such a crisis, sell his soul for another bouquet; both ladies distractingly handsome, and lavishing such treasures of smiles and dimples that the stiffest neckcloth trembled with bravos!

To-night MR. HACKETT takes his benefit. On Saturday all the seats were disposed of at the Box Office. They have by some consistent mismanagement fallen into the hands of speculators, who will undoubtedly demand heavy premiums. Moderate prices are an absurdity if these speculative gentlemen are allowed the privilege of purchasing seats and clapping on two or three dollars to remunerate them for their trouble.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—What may be considered the regular opera season commences here to-night. MAX MARETZEK will once more resume the *bâton*, and we are disposed to believe, under more favorable auspices than on any former occasion. He has a large and well-selected orchestra, a powerful chorus, ample stage room, and the best scenic artist in America. The masses are well provided for, and if the individualities come up to public expectation, there can be no doubt of success.

To-night we are to hear for the first time VERDI's much-talked of "Rigoletto." The libretto is founded on one of VICTOR HUGO's earlier tales, and is as delectably extravagant and horrible as any composer could desire, or any Frenchman invent. Of the artists who appear in this opera two are new to our public, Signors BOLIGNI and BARILI.

In the first subscription of twelve nights we are to have "Rigoletto" and "William Tell." This looks like activity. The prices of admission are admirably arranged; the highest being but a dollar and the lowest twenty-five cents. There is no excuse for not hearing opera—except incapacity to enjoy it—at such prices.

We see by a paragraph in a Sunday paper that FANNY CERRITTO has been engaged. CERRITTO is the most fascinating and original *danseuse* now on the stage. Her *début* will undoubtedly cause a sensation.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT commences an engagement here to-night, and appears in "Hamlet." He will be supported by the leading members of the stock company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "Last Man," "A Bachelor of Arts," and "The Artful Dodger," to-night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. FISHER—a deservedly favorite actor here—appeals to his patrons to-night. For the occasion SHAKSPEARE'S "As You Like It" will be produced. Mr. BURTON will appear as *Touchstone*; Miss RAYMOND as *Rosalind*; Mr. JORDAN as *Orlando*; and the *beneficiare* as the melancholy *Jaques*. "Black Eyed Susan" concludes the performance.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—In the afternoon the Spanish Troubadours, a band of Guitarists, will perform; in the evening the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—This truly excellent band of *Minstrels gets on flourishingly* with negro operas. The burlesque op "Lucrezia Borgia" will be repeated every evening this week. We see by an announcement on the bills that a new musical piece entitled the "Two Pompeys," is in preparation.

The NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY gives a public rehearsal this evening at Dodworth's Hall. The programme contains an excellent miscellaneous selection—headed with MOZART's hymn of Praise.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD's fourth Soiree of the present season, takes place on Tuesday next. Madame WALLACE BOUCHELLE is the vocalist, and Mr. G. SATTER (his first appearance,) is to be the pianist on this occasion. The programme is attractive, and contains various novelties.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Calendar for Monday, 19th inst., Nos. 130 to 159 inclusive.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ocean Steam Mail Appropriation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Ocean Steam Mail appropriation bill was up in the House to-day, when a discussion took place upon the Collins Line, which occupied the day. Mr. OLDS, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, made an able speech, full of facts and figures and cogent arguments, showing not only the propriety, as a matter of good faith, but the policy, as well, of sustaining a line of steamers which has reflected so much credit upon the country and accomplished such valuable results for the commercial and industrial interests of the United States.

The spirit of the House to-day evidently was good; and if I do not greatly mistake the indications, ere this reaches you the Collins line will have triumphed by a handsome vote; and not only will the "notice of discontinuance" not be given, but the authority to give it will be repealed, and this enterprise thus be relieved, once and forever, from the machinations of corrupt men who are ever ready to threaten the enforcement of the notice unless their demands for black mail are complied with.

One statement made on the floor of the House to-day was rather startling, to wit: that Mr. VANDERBILT, of New-York, desired Mr. COLLINS to purchase a ship he has on the stocks, at an extravagant price, and that he made the purchase the price of his withholding from competition before Congress for a Liverpool Steam Mail contract! Mr. COLLINS declined to purchase the ship, finding her unsuited to maintain the reputation of the Collins Line as swift and safe vessels; whereupon, Mr. VANDERBILT came to Washington and made his proposition to the Postmaster-General, to carry the mails at a less price than is paid to COLLINS—a proposition which in effect is the tender of a bribe to the Government to induce it to violate faith with one who has fulfilled his engagements to the uttermost!

I regret that my attention was not sooner directed to the note of "An Englishman" in reply to my argument in favor of the Collins Line published on Monday last. "Englishman" asks whether the bounty to the Collins Line is not effectually restraining the competion in Ocean steam service, which has brought about the shortened time of communication between the United States and Europe? The answer to the argument intended to be put forward in this interrogatory is very simple, and is inferred quite effectually in "An Englishman's" admission, that "the grants from Government aided competition at first, and so far were useful." Now it must be borne in mind that before COLLINS undertook to enter into competion with the Cunarders, no VANDERBILT, or "Englishman" on this side the world, had offered to try so hazardous an experiment. Our commercial and postal interests were suffering materially in consequence.

In this dilemma Mr. COLLINS came forward. "Gentlemen," said he, "I will sell out my fleet of packet ships, and with a steam line enter the lists with Britain, and see whether she is mistress and monopolist of the seas." Of course the suggestion was hailed with joy. "But," said Mr. COLLINS, "it will cost money to carry out this competition." That was fully expected—and after a careful canvass of the subject, in all its bearings, including a consideration of the benefits likely to inure to the country therefrom, a contract was entered into with him *for a specified term of years*. Subsequently, in consequence of the efforts put forth by the British Government to increase the efficiency of the Cunarders, it was found that Mr. COLLINS could not successfully compete with them under the terms of his contract, and Congress then modified them so as to increase his compensation. Mr. COLLINS proceeded with his enterprise, and demonstrated the superiority of his ships, and has acquired for the country every advantage that was anticipated when he entered into his engagement. He has made no money hitherto, and the question now is, whether he shall be sacrificed in order to let in that "competition" which was not ready to venture *anything* until after COLLINS had opened the way—whether, after he has done all for the United States he ever promised to do, and even more, his contract shall be taken from him, because eleventh-hour men are ready, *from motives of cupidity or malice, to promise to do* what COLLINS, single-handed and alone, led the way in *doing*? I scarcely believe any honorable man would call that a fair business transaction.

There would certainly appear to be some hitch about the Lieutenant General resolution, which has now been in the hands of the President several days, without approval. This delay seems to confirm the intimation heretofore thrown out, that the President will veto it, on the ground that it don't *create* the office it proposes to confer. There is some hair-splitting difference of opinion on this subject, which I confess my inability to comprehend.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, arrived here at an early hour this morning, (17th inst.,) from New-Orleans the 9th inst., and Havana the 12th.

We learn from Havana that numerous arrests have been made since the 7th instant, of some of the most influential citizens of the island. It is alleged that a plot had been preconcerted to assassinate General CONCHA and overthrow the existing Government—the discovery of which led to these arrests. The persons implicated are all Spaniards intimately associated with the commercial and industrial interests of Cuba. The Government are laboring under the belief that this plot had been influenced by certain prominent citizens of the United States. A highly distinguished lawyer named CITRA was arrested on the morning the *Cahawba* sailed.

A part of the British West India Fleet were at Havana, consisting of the line-of-battle-ship *Boscawen*, flag-ship of Admiral FANSHAWE; sloop *Vestal*, and brig *L'Espiegle*. The screw-propeller *Colossus* sailed a few days previous to the 12th for England.

In the *Redactor*, of Feb. 9, it is announced that the route for the railway of Sabanilla and Maroto has been satisfactorily explored and traced, and that it is now pretty certain that it will be undertaken. It will pass through a rugged district of the Island, and, owing to this cause, the survey of the route has been attended with some delay. "The route," says the *Redactor*, "has been laid down as far as the delightful valley of Guaninicum and the branch of Maroto, and in the course of the next month the engineers will have terminated their task as far as Sabanilla, so that the estimate of the expenses and the income will probably soon be presented.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Feb. 10, has the following:

GENERAL CONCHA'S PROCLAMATION RESPECTING THE CONSPIRACY IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA, AND THE EXPECTED EXPEDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Office of the Captain-General of the Ever-Faithful Island of Cuba.

The pacific and loyal population which forms the immense majority of the inhabitants of Cuba, will learn with surprise the measures dictated by the necessity of ensuring the tranquility of this beautiful country. No one, however, will doubt for an instant that the severity employed *for the repression of criminal projects is simply* justified by the progress of the plot, which has not its origin in the present moment, but was contrived long since. When calumnious reports were circulated with so much industry that the institution on which the prosperity of the country rests was in danger; a handful of ambitious men, ungrateful to the clemency of the government, putting themselves under the orders of foreign adventurers, plotted to overwhelm the island with a frightful revolution, making the arrival of an expedition from abroad coincident with insurrections in the country.

This vast plan, pursued with the greatest mystery within and without the island, was about to be realized; but the authority which, while it labors to guide with justice the destinies of the country, and to do all the good which its means allow, is liberating gratuitous, without intervision, for its security and glory, has followed these movements, step by step, until it has acquired a sufficient knowledge of the nature of the plan, and until the opportune moment of frustrating it has arrived.

The troops having been concentrated at the most convenient points, and the most opportune arrangements made for marching against the enemy at the moment of hearing of his landing, the country had no knowledge of [illegible] what was done till the sailing of our brilliant squadron to protect the coasts and to put itself in communication with the land forces, gave the first indication of the object of these arrangements; and almost on the same day prisoners were made at different points, of the principal persons compromised, the proofs for this purpose in the hands of the Government being sufficient.

If, then, the perfidious chief arrive, it will be quickly and completely destroyed, and war, without quarter, will be made on the foreign adventurers. But the authors of the plot being known, it is to be hoped that the government of the Union will, for the interest of humanity, restrain the criminal attempt which is projected within its limits, and which violates what is most sacred, the tranquility of nations, by bands of adventurers who recall the memory of the old buccaneers. But in the last resort, the government chastises the Yankee confidence, because it not only counts on the sufficient strength of our valiant army and numerous squadron, but has the certainty that the immense majority of this population will allay itself on its side with the same decision, the same enthusiasm as in the invasion of 1851, and will repel those who, to the opprobrium of their cause, have not shrunk nor thought of shrinking from the treacherous practice of assassination, converted into a system and made the law of war.

Make arrangements to execute punctually the measures communicated to you, with a view of putting an end to whatever may yet remain of disquiet, on account of the country, without abating anything from the resolute and energetic protection of those whose strong arms constitute the soul of the prosperity of the Island; and, without giving any unnecessary trouble to the peaceable inhabitants, whether of our own nation or foreigners, the Government being ready to fulfill the painful duty of employing its extraordinary powers, and to punish, with all the rigor of law, the criminals with whom the very favor and clemency of that Government has only proved a motive for attacking it.

God keep you many years. CONCHA.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1855.

To the Lieutenant General of ——

The *Gazette* of the 9th of February gives a sample of the rumors with which Cuba is agitated. It says:

"The news brought yesterday by the steamer *New-Orleans* of the date of Feb. 5th, concerning the projected expedition against the island, is this:

"The expedition will consist of from 2,300 to 2,600 men. The forces of conscription and number embarked at each, are these: Galveston, Texas, from 600 to 700 men in the steamer *Pampero*; Savannah, an equal number in the *Daniel Webster*, or the *Pennsylvania*; the rest from New-York in the *Massachusetts*, and another which we do not name.

"To effect their departure from these points without being prevented by the General Government of the United States, it has been given out that the destination of the expedition is Costa Rica; and it is the general opinion that the disclosure of the country is owing to a difference between one of the chiefs and the others.

"The expedition is to be conducted by Colonel KINNEY, who was lately in Washington; but the true leaders and directors are those of the LOPEZ expedition—namely, QUITMAN and HENDERSON, who reside at Natchez.

"They are recruiting persons for the expedition in all parts of the United States, offering seven hundred acres of land to each soldier, and making a proportionate offer to the officers."

The following letter, published in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, gives the names of several of the persons arrested as implicated in the conspiracy which is the subject of CONCHA's proclamation:

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1855.

We have been under considerable excitement for the three days past, owing to the arrest of many residents of the most respectable standing, JOSE ANT ECHEVERRIA, administrator of the railroad, and of elevated social position; RAMON PINTO, principal conductor of the Liceo of Havana; a Mr. BORRIS and his two sons; JOSE TRUJILLO, M. D., a learned and eminent gentleman, and many others of social influence and position, have been imprisoned. I forbear to give other names that I hear until I have confirmation; but if there is the conspiracy *charged*, it seems to have embraced individuals of all classes of our society, and the matter will be disastrous to our commercial and industrial interests.

The following paragraph from the Charleston *Courier*, confirms the news in the *Intelligencer*:

A friend informs us that a plot had been formed to assassinate, at the Opera, the Captain General and other officials. The gas was to have been extinguished and the work of death commenced. A traitor, however, betrayed his comrades, and on the 5th inst., Don RAMON PINTO, an intimate friend of General CONCHA, and thirty-five influential citizens were arrested. On the following day forty others were arrested, among them, it is said, the famous MARTI, of the Opera House, and ECHEVARRIA, Manager of the Railroad. The Governor of Matanzas, and Señor ALMEDA, a rich and well-known planter of Trinidad, have also, it is said, been imprisoned. Fears of invasion are entertained, and the Government is arming every one they can—even the galley-slaves.

Nameaug Engine Company's Ball—New-London.

The Sixth Annual Ball of the Nameaug Engine Company, New-London, took place last Friday night at Aborn Hall, and was altogether the most marked and brilliant ball of the season. It was an occasion to make all hearts happy, and to be long remembered. The hall was scarcely spacious enough for the numerous participants, but this was in a measure compensated by the beauty and splendor of its adornment. Circling the entire hall were fine, successive festoons of flowers, most happily and tastefully arranged—pendant from the wall were evergreen wreaths, connecting and passing through which, thus forming an entire and picturesque canopy, were thirty or more American flags. In the centre, besides numerous large subsidiary chandeliers, was suspended a grand chandelier, curiously formed of torches, pipes, trumpets and other engine paraphernalia, producing with its lit torches a unique and most pleasing effect. On either side of the stage occupied by the musicians was displayed the hose car of the Company, and the fire caps so arranged in rows as to form quite a massive hollow pyramid. A gallery extending across one end of the hall was filled with spectators.

At 9 o'clock the dance began, led on by the music of the Germania Band of Boston, who, it need hardly be said, executed their part in the *soirée dansante* most charmingly. The managers, F. L. ALLEN, (foreman,) WM. H. BARNES and WM. B. TATE, acquitted themselves in the handsomest manner. There was no formal supper, but refreshments were partaken of in an adjoining hall *ad libitum*. The arrangements, however, as to variety, and "get up" of the edibles, elicited much praise. At occasional intervals the company were entertained with choice operatic gems by the band. Mainly, though, "on with the dance" found the more pleasing response. It was a late hour when the company dispersed, and even then reluctantly. All felt they had had a good time—the Nameaugs because the ladies were fair—the ladies because the Nameaugs were gallant. The hall, indeed, was an assemblage of brilliant and dazzling beauty—of gayest, though uniformly elegant attire—of sparkling wit—of innocent mirth—of everything combining to give joyous revelry.

The Nameaug Engine Co. numbers nearly one hundred members—active and honorary—comprising the leading influential and business men of the city. They are an independent company, and it might be noted as a fact, have the best and most superbly furnished engine-house in the United States. An elegant rosewood piano, the best Wilton carpeting, blue and gold silk brocatelle sofas, arm-chairs, marble-covered tables, costly mirrors, &c., decorate the "*locale*" of Nameaugs. They have "hops" here every fortnight.

Trial of the New Steam-Fire Engine Miles Greenwood.

Any description of this new celebrated steam-fire engine would be superfluous. Its component parts and appurtenances have been so thoroughly described, as to render any notice thereof needless.

The public was gratified on Saturday by seeing the merits and capacity of this new and important improvement tested. A vast concourse of people assembled to witness the result, more especially as it was understood that the well-tried and reliable fire department of our City would contest the palm.

There was but one opinion expressed as to the complete success of this new application of steam. The Committee appointed by both branches of the Common Council—the Chief Engineer, ALFRED CARSON; Assistant Engineer, CROZIER, ZOPHAR MILLS, ALFRED E. BARNS, Fire Marshal, and a number of other gentlemen, expressed themselves highly gratified with the result of the exhibition.

Lecture of Hon. Sam Houston.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON is to deliver a lecture this evening at Niblo's Theatre, on the "Manners and Customs of the American Indians." The lecture is given under the auspices of the New-England Young Men's Association. The old Senator will be greeted by a crowded house.

[Advertisement.]

☞ UNCLE TOM'S CABIN will be revived, with all the original scenery, music, &c., this evening, at Barnum's Museum. "The Spanish Troubadours" and two farces this afternoon.

(Advertisement)

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

In 1835 the sale of these Pills were	96,000
In 1836	130,000
In 1837	250,000
In 1838	260,000
In 1839	275,000
In 1840	290,000
In 1841	400,000
In 1842	410,000
In 1843	650,000
In 1844	750,000
In 1845	800,000
In 1846	800,000
In 1847	850,000
In 1848	860,000
In 1849	870,000
In 1850	880,000
In 1851	930,000
In 1852	1,040,000
In 1853	1,450,000
In 1854 to January, 1855	1,700,000

One million seven hundred and sixty thousand boxes of BRANDRETH'S PILLS were sold in the year 1854. This sale speaks well of the pills; their reputation is all the time on the increase. To use a homely phrase, "They hold their own." Step by step have they arrived at their present position. Other medicines are now being pushed into public notice. I have nothing to say, but I hope and trust that the public will patronize that medicine which will do them the most good.

The public's servant, B. BRANDRETH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1855.

DR. B. BRANDRETH: From the great use of tobacco, I became so debilitated about eight years ago, that my physicians considered it impossible for me to recover. I was worn down to skin and bones, was afflicted with chronic dyspepsia, and everything I ate disagreed with me. I had constant pain in my chest, my bowels were costive, and seldom moved without resource to medicine, which debilitated me more and more. In this condition I was recommended to use your "Vegetable Universal Pills." I did so, and gradually became restored to excellent health through their use. They nobly, yet energetically purged, and other such powers I seemed to be endowed with new life. My original robust health was soon restored, and I think God, I am now a vigorous man at forty-six. Had not your pills, I verily believe, I should now be in my grave. I shall be pleased to see any one at my store, and will state further particulars. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KERR,

No. 613 Broadway, above Eleventh-street, or at the Irving House, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building—entrance No. 43 Canal-street; also at the Branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson-street, and 274 Bowery.

REMEMBER—Brandreth's Principal Office is in the Building corner of Canal street and Broadway, entrance No. 43 Canal.

[Advertisement.]

A DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—In announcing the dissolution of the copartnership of HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 261 Grand-street, we are requested to say that the business in future will be conducted by Mr. CHARLES HEARD, assisted in the management by Mr. BENJAMIN CLAPP. The former gentleman having been connected with the house, in various capacities, for the last eighteen years, and the latter being also favorably known to its patrons, it is almost unnecessary to assure the public that nothing will be lost under the new administration. On the contrary, changes usually infuse new energy; and the assortment will not only be larger and more varied, but increased endeavors will be made to render the establishment still more worthy than heretofore of popular patronage.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for liver and stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. FARLOW, of Henry-street, was for three years in a deplorable state of health, suffering from her liver and stomach. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and is perfectly cured. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either as wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will commence new Writing and Book-keeping Classes this week, at REDUCED PRICES. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the rooms. OLIVER E. GOLDSMITH,

No. 302 Broadway, cor. of Franklin-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a large assortment of

$4,000 LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds, with farm Mortgages as collateral attached; interest 1st January and 1st July	$200 to $1,000
$12,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st November	$1,000 each
$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st May and 1st Nov.	$500 each
$5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st April and 1st October	$1,000 each
$6,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July	$1,000 each
$8,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds; interest 1st January and 1st July	
$12,000 Columbus Piqua and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest 1st April and 1st October	
$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st April and 1st October	
$10,000 Erie and Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds; interest 1st day of January. Bonds of all sizes, from $50 up.	
75 shares Northern Indiana Railroad	$100 each
50 shares Central Ohio Railroad	$100 each
50 shares Virginia Southern Railroad	$100 each
25 shares Mechanics' Banking Association	$75 each
200 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	$50 each
20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
50 shares American Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
70 shares Knickerbocker Bank	$25 each
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
40 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Co.	$50 each
5 shares Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	$100 each
30 shares American Express Company	$100 each
2 shares Commercial Express Co.	$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be cheerfully paid.

Next Regular Sale on THURSDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and other special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private list for Circulars.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 61-octave Pianos for $178, $200 and $225; interior as good as the best, for $250; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from the cheapest to the finest, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, for sale, that were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the only safe, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair; though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127, and 129 Water-st., New-York.

TUTTLE'S TOY EMPORIUM.—MAN

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALES.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.

GERMAN FURNITURE SPRING AUCTION SALE.

FURNITURE.

INSURANCE.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New-York Daily Times.

THE DAILY TIMES IN CONTEMPT.

ARRAIGNMENT IN THE MARINE COURT.

Judge Florence McCarthy Against the Press.

MARINE COURT—SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

At the opening of Court this morning, the case of the DAILY TIMES for contempt of Court was called. [The cause of offence was an article published in this paper on the 15th inst., entitled "The Marine Court—What was not Done There," which article, in the opinion of the Court, was intended to bring ridicule upon the administration of justice.]

The summons to appear and answer was as follows:

MARINE COURT—IN OPEN COURT, Feb. 16, 1855.

PRESENT, FLORENCE MCCARTHY, Justice.

It is ordered that the Clerk of this Court serve, or cause to be served on HENRY J. RAYMOND and FLETCHER HARPER, Jr., Publishers of the newspaper known as the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, a notice directing them to appear before this Court on the 17th day of February, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why they should not be punished for contempt for publishing an article in the aforesaid DAILY TIMES of February the 15th, 1855, entitled or headed, Marine Court—what was not done. By the Court,

MOSES D. GALE, Clerk.

Mr. LYMAN ABBOTT appeared on behalf of FLETCHER HARPER, Jr., Publisher of the DAILY TIMES. He requested a postponement of the case, inasmuch as the parties had not received sufficient notice to prepare the necessary statements and affidavits.

Judge MCCARTHY—I see no reason why a postponement should be granted. This morning, the offensive article was repeated, accompanied by editorial remarks, which were certainly not complimentary. In relation to the action of this Court, I wish to say that the article in question was without foundation. Every word was untrue—maliciously untrue. I was not sent for; no such witness as the one named was ever heard of in this Court; and no such scene as is there represented ever took place. I have no disposition to quarrel with the Press. I am in favor of allowing it the largest liberty. But there is a limit. As I said yesterday, I do not interfere with the paper in question on account of anything it has said in relation to FLORENCE MCCARTHY. I will settle all that outside of this Court. But while I have the honor to hold a judicial position upon this Bench, I will interfere in every case of this kind which is intended to bring the administration of Justice into contempt and ridicule. After what I said yesterday in reference to the publication of my name here, I cannot understand the motive for republishing the article. There must have been a malicious intent. I repeat that I was not sent for. Such a thing has never happened as that no case was ready for trial. We have sixty cases ready upon the Calendar. I have been staying here for the past few weeks, in the absence of my colleagues, till a late hour at night, engaged in the trial of causes. Why the writer of the article, under these circumstances, should have selected me out for attack, I cannot understand. This morning the article is repeated, and I think makes the publisher amenable, under the Revised Statutes, for publishing a false and grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings of the Court. This Court has the same power, in this respect, as the Supreme Court, and I must confess in the present instance, I feel inclined to exercise it. I shall try it, and the power may as well be tested in this case as in any other. As far as Mr. HARPER is concerned, I shall direct an attachment to issue against him. As to Mr. RAYMOND, I will defer the matter with respect to him, he being out of town, and not personally served with notice to attend.

Mr. ABBOTT—If your Honor please, Mr. HARPER does appear here to-day, by Attorney. I apprehend such an appearance is sufficient, this being merely an order to show cause. That may be shown by Attorney.

Judge MCCARTHY—Certainly.

Mr. ABBOTT—All that we ask is, that we have reasonable time to prepare our defence. Mr. HARPER has charge only of the business department of the DAILY TIMES. He has nothing to do with the editing of the paper. I have his affidavit here to that effect.

City and County of New-York, ss.—FLETCHER HARPER, Jr., of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the firm of RAYMOND, HARPER & Co., proprietors of the DAILY TIMES. That his department is the conduct of the same is the business department of the paper, and that he has no care or supervision over the editorial department, and no control over matter for publication therein. Deponent further says, that the article in the TIMES of the 15th inst., entitled "*The Marine Court and what was not done there*," was written and published without his knowledge or consent, or privity in anywise, and that he had no means or opportunity of anticipating or expecting such publication, and that he regrets the appearance of anything calculated to bring the administration of justice into ridicule.

FLETCHER HARPER, Jr.

Sworn before me this 17th day of February, 1855.

EDWARD J. THORNLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Judge MCCARTHY—Has the article in question been republished in the TIMES this morning? I want some explanation on that point.

Mr. ABBOTT—Well, Sir, we are prepared to look up the facts of the case. The whole matter, as your Honor knows, is involved in some obscurity. We cannot prepare statements in half an hour. Mr. HARPER only received this order last night. I knew nothing of it until about half an hour ago, and have had no time to prepare the necessary papers to satisfy the Court that no contempt was intended. As matter of fact Mr. HARPER knew nothing about this article until he saw it in the paper. As your Honor has suggested, it was probably inserted by some one outside the newspaper. I am so informed, and shall probably be able to show that fact satisfactorily to the Court. In the meantime all we ask is that we may have reasonable time to look up the facts of the case.

Judge MCCARTHY—What day will suit you?

Mr. ABBOTT—Say Wednesday?

The JUDGE—I will grant the postponement on condition that you will then appear for Mr. RAYMOND.

Mr. ABBOTT—I cannot of course agree to appear for Mr. RAYMOND without authority from him; but I presume that he will appear. I should prefer, however, to have the matter stand over till Saturday, for I understand that Mr. RAYMOND is out of town.

The COURT—Very well. The Clerk will note that the hearing is postponed till this day week, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED—May it please the Court, I hold in my hand a document which may save the necessity of a postponement.

The COURT—For whom do you appear, Sir?

Mr. BUSTEED—For Mr. LEE, Sir,—a reporter of the DAILY TIMES, and a gentleman who is honorably known to the Court and the members of the Bar. I need not, Sir, enter into any explanations upon the manner in which Mr. LEE has discharged the duties of his position; nor recall the fact that he has maintained with credit the task of reporting the proceedings of the Courts of this City, and especially of this Court. In respect to his conduct, while sustaining the heaviness and responsibilities which attach to the duties of a reporter upon a responsible and influential daily journal, I shall be justified in stating that he has performed his duty in a manner so as justly to challenge the admiration and confidence of the Judiciary—especially of this Court. A large space in the columns both of the *Herald* and TIMES, has been devoted to the publication of the opinions rendered by this tribunal, thereby giving publicity to

Mr. BUSTEED—If your Honor will gauge any particular standard within which I am to confine my remarks, I will endeavor to observe the limit. [Sensation and laughter.] By leave of the Court, I will now proceed to read an affidavit of Mr. LEE. It is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—D. RUSSELL LEE, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that he is a reporter attached to the DAILY TIMES newspaper; that he is the sole and only reporter of the article published in said paper on the 15th day of February inst., headed "Marine Court—What was not Done." That the facts therein stated were received by this deponent from a respectable member of the bar of this State, and were furnished for publication to said paper by deponent in the belief that they were substantially true, and without entertaining or at all meaning to evince any disrespect whatever to this Court or any of its members, and that the same was published in the ordinary course of business in the conduct of said paper, and without the knowledge or consent of the publishers of said paper, HENRY J. RAYMOND and FLETCHER HARPER Jr., or either of them. Signed,

D. RUSSELL LEE.

Sworn before me this 17th day of February, 1855,

EDWARD J. THORNLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. BUSTEED—I contend, your Honor, that this affidavit is ample, full and unequivocal, and should purge Mr. LEE of his contempt, and discharge and absolve him from any intent to bring this Court or its officers into contempt.

The COURT—The Clerk will take notice that I order D. RUSSELL LEE to appear on Monday, at 11 A. M., to answer certain interrogatories which I shall file in the meantime. I consider that that affidavit makes the matter if possible worse and worse.

Mr. BUSTEED—Are we not to be served with a copy of those interrogatories, Sir?

The COURT—I will postpone the hearing till Tuesday, at the same hour.

Mr. BUSTEED—Shall we be served with a copy of the interrogatories?

The COURT—They shall be prepared within 48 hours, and a copy shall be served. And Mr. HARPER will appear this day week to answer the charges that may be made against him.

Another case was then called.

The hearing of Mr. LEE, therefore, will take place on Tuesday, and that of Mr. HARPER on Saturday next; both at 11 A. M.

☞ The British brig *Baltic* arrived on Saturday morning from St. Thomas; while beating through the Narrows, was run into by the bark *Moro Castle*, bound out, causing the *B.* to leak, and carrying away her stanchions. The *M.* also lost her jibboom.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Moses Scudder, Mr. THEODORE S CONCKLIN to Miss MARY E. CASTNER, all of this City.

☞ Jersey papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 18, after a short but severe illness, in the 38th year of her age, JANE, wife of William Hester.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, Nelson Beecher, also her brothers, John, Rott, and Titus Fenton, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Baptist Church in 125th-st., near 8th-av., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

☞ New Haven and Waterbury papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 18, JAMES, infant son of Peter and Rosine Lynch.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 41 Vesey-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 18, JOHN THAYSON, late grocer, and for upwards of 40 years a resident of the Second Ward, aged 67 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also of those of his sons, John H. and Edward, Thomas, Benjamin and Jesse, and of his son-in-law, George W. B. Tompkins, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 179 West 30th-st., near 8th-av., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 18, JOSEPH SHARGY, Sr., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Thomas Forster, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 19th, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 12 Eldridge-st.

In the City, on Friday night, Feb. 16, after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZA LUDLAM, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her brother, No. 42 3d-st., on Monday morning, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment.

On Saturday morning, Feb. 17, after a few hours' illness, ARTHUR DE ROSE, youngest child of Cornelius and Mary A. De Rose, aged 1 year and 2 months.

On Saturday, Feb. 17, suddenly, in her 49th year, MARIA LIVINGSTON, wife of John C. Stevens, Esq., of Hoboken.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's Church.

At Bellevue, L. I., on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, ELOISA, daughter of Chas. H. and Sarah L. Smith, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, on Monday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 17.

$1,000	Indiana State 6s	83½	100	Cumb. Coal Co	c 34½
5,000	do	c 83½	400	do	c 34½
20,000	do	c 83½	200	do	c 34½
2,000	Pennsylvania 6s	85	200	do	c 33½
3,000	Indiana 5s	80	200	do	c 33½
5,000	Ohio 6s	95½	200	do	c 33½
5,000	Virginia 6s	c 85½	200	do	c 33½
5,000	do	c 85½	500	do	c 34
10,000	do	c 85½	200	do	c 33½
1,000	do	c 85½	200	do	c 33½
4,000	do	c 85½	200	do	c 33½
2,000	do	c 85½	50	do	c 33½
1,000	R. Canal 6s	100	100	do	c 33½
2,000	Albany Bds. Corp	103	100	do	c 33½
5,000	Erie Bonds 6s	90	100	do	c 33½
2,000	Erie Bonds 6s	90	100	do	c 33½
1,000	Erie Bonds 6s	90	100	do	c 33½
1,000	do	c 90	100	do	c 33½
1,000	do	c 90	100	do	c 33½
1,000	do	c